(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2259.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1790.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 31.

MEMORIALS from the manufacturers of tobacco in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, reſpecting an enhanced duty on manufactured tobacco and ſnuff were read.

The bill to regulate trade with the Indian tribes was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe, to be the order of the day on Monday next.

The amendments of the ſenate to the bill for promoting the progreſs of uſeful arts were read.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, informing the houſe that they have paſſed an act to prevent the exportation of goods not duly inſpected according to the laws of the ſeveral ſtates.

In committee of the whole.—The propoſition for the aſſumption of the ſtate debts under conſideration. The debate was continued; but no deciſion took place, previous to the riſing of the committee.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee, to whom was recommitted the bill to regulate the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, brought in a new bill, which was read the firſt time.

The committee alſo reported the following reſolution, which was laid on the table.

Reſolved, That the ſecretary of ſtate, be directed to report to the houſe, whether, in his opinion, it is expedient that the foreign and domeſtic branches of buſineſs, in his department, ſhould be kept diſtinct; and whether it is neceſſary that a chief clerk ſhould be appointed for each.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *April* 1.

The bill to regulate the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe, to be taken into conſideration on Thurſday next.

Mr. Gilman, of the joint committee of both houſes, appointed to examine the enrolled bills, reported, that the committee had examined the bill for accepting the ceſſion of the claims of North-Carolina to a certain diſtrict therein deſcribed; alſo, the bill to prevent the exportation of goods not duly inſpected according to the laws of the ſeveral ſtates, and found them duly enrolled.

The ſpeaker affixed his ſignature to the above bills.

Sundry petitions, preſented by Mr. Huntington and Mr. Lawrence, were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

The reſolution, laid on the table yeſterday, reſpecting the department of the ſecretary of ſtate, was taken up.

Some converſation enſued on this reſolution; ſo far as the idea of creating two departments was contemplated by the reſolution, it was objected to; the mode of introducing the ſubject before the houſe was ſaid to be unparliamentary; that, after a great deal of debate reſpecting the arrangement of this department, a law was paſſed for its organization; that the ſecretary is empowered by the law to employ as many clerks as he ſhall think proper; and, in arranging the buſineſs, if he finds it neceſſary that the ſalary of a clerk, to whoſe particular inſpection particular parts of the buſineſs is aſſigned, ſhould be increaſed, he will make a repreſentation to the legiſlature accordingly.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that nothing was further from his thoughts than creating two diſtinct departments; the committee had ſuppoſed that a reference of the ſubject to the ſecretary of ſtate was a natural and eligible ſtep; but, however, as gentlemen appeared to entertain different ſentiments on the buſineſs, he would withdraw the reſolution.

In committee of the whole.——The propoſition for the aſſumption of the ſtate debts was debated this day, and after three o'clock, when the committee roſe without taking any vote on the queſtion.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States, by his ſecretary, with the ratification of South-Carolina of the amendments propoſed by Congreſs to the conſtitution of the United States.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *April* 2.

The members of the houſe aſſembled this day at the uſual hour; but, on account of its being Good Friday, adjourned till to-morrow without doing buſineſs.

SATURDAY, *April* 3.

A memorial of Hannibal Wm. Dobbyn was read, praying a final determination on his former memorial, reſpecting a purchaſe of lands in the Weſtern Territory.

The ſpeaker informed the houſe that the printers were continually preſenting their accounts for payment for newſpapers ſupplied the houſe: He wiſhed the houſe to take ſome order on the ſubject.

Whereupon a committee of three was appointed to examine thoſe accounts, and report what mode ſhall be adopted reſpecting newſpapers in future.

The amendments of the ſenate to the bill for promoting the progreſs of uſeful arts, were taken into conſideration, and agreed to by the houſe, excepting one, which related to the inveſting the judges of the ſupreme court with a power to determine the compenſation which perſons ſhall receive for their inventions, &c.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States by his ſecretary, informing the houſe that he has aſſented to the act for preventing the exportation of goods not duly inſpected according to the laws of the reſpective ſtates.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, informing the houſe, that the act for accepting the ceſſion of the claims of North-Carolina, to a certain diſtrict of Weſtern Territory—had received the aſſent of the preſident of the United States.

Mr. Vining moved for leave to bring in a bill for amending the act for eſtabliſhing the executive department of the ſecretary of ſtate, ſo far as to enable the ſecretary to keep the foreign and domeſtic branches of buſineſs diſtinct, and to appoint a chief clerk to each, &c.

This motion introduced a deſultory converſation. Some amendments were offered, and debated; but it was finally negatived.

Mr. Sherman offered a reſolution to the following purport:—That the ſecretary of ſtate be authoriſed to appoint an additional clerk in his office, at a ſalary of 800 dollars, which was agreed to, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill purſuant thereto.

Several petitions were read, and laid on the table.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, *April* 5.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

In committee of the whole. Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The bill for further ſuſpending certain clauſes in the collection law, was read—and taken into conſideration—Some amendments were propoſed, but not adopted—and the bill paſſed to be engroſſed.

The bill allowing compenſation to John Ely, for his ſervices as a ſurgeon to the late army, was read the ſecond time, and debated.

Mr. Seney obſerved, that colonel Ely had made application to the late congreſs, and he underſtood a report was brought in. He wiſhed that the report might be read.

Mr. Wadſworth ſaid, that it was true the report of a committee of the late congreſs was brought in; but not acted upon—that report was miſlaid or loſt—it never could be found—and there not being a ſufficient number of the ſtates to form a congreſs at the ſubſequent, or laſt meeting, nothing was ever done.

Col. Bland, roſe for inquiry: He wiſhed to know if the ſtate of Connecticut had not ſettled with colonel Ely, as commander of a regiment in the pay of that ſtate? If it has, he conceived it would be a dangerous precedent to pay the gentleman in both capacities—it would be paying ſurgeons at a very exorbitant rate indeed.

Mr. Matthews and Mr. Burke were in favour of a generous compenſation. They gave an account of the extra ſervices of this gentleman. The former obſerved, that the inquiry was, whether the ſervices were neceſſary to be performed—and whether they were performed—that they were neceſſary is abundantly apparent—and ſuch evidence exiſts of their having been rendered, that I preſume no gentleman has any doubt on his mind. It therefore is of no conſequence by whom they are performed—their being performed, entitled to compenſation.

A gentleman has inquired, whether there was no other ſurgeon among the priſoners? At the time now referred to, there was no other—and at a moment when the officers were very generally ſick with a fever, which at that time prevailed, and his credit was ſo low that he could not procure a horſe to viſit them, he has walked 25 miles a day.

The United States muſt have ſupported a ſurgeon; and in paying this gentleman there will be a ſaving, as it is not propoſed to allow rations.

Mr. White moved, that the ſpecified ſum ſhould be ſtruck out, and leave the ſum to be allowed, blank. He afterwards moved to ſtrike out the whole clauſe.

Mr. Matthews was oppoſed to the motion; alſo Mr. Burke, Mr. Jackſon and Mr. Sherman, who entered into a particular conſideration of the caſe.

Mr. Hartley was oppoſed to the motion. The merits and pretenſions of the petitioner juſtly entitled him to compenſation.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid, he had no doubt of the ſervices having been performed by colonel Ely; but he was oppoſed to the bill. He did not think the mode the proper one. If he had an account for ſervices for which he has received no compenſation, the regular way would be to apply to officers already appointed to determine on ſuch accounts. He was therefore for ſtriking out the ſum, and filling up the blank with a leſs ſum than the full pay of a ſurgeon, or elſe to refer his application to the auditor of the treaſury.

Mr. Wadſworth—The gentleman is for referring to the auditor, and yet has ſtated the reaſons why he cannot get juſtice from that quarter.

The auditor can make no allowances on accounts but agreeable to exiſting laws of the United States authoriſing him. This was evidenced in the caſe of baron Glaubeck.

He then adverted to the particular ſervices of colonel Ely, and ſaid, he hoped the clauſe would not be ſtricken out. If he is to be compenſated, it muſt be in this way, by virtue of a ſpecial law for the purpoſe.

Mr. Seney ſaid, he was oppoſed to any law which was to ſuit the caſe of an individual only. If a general law, to reach the caſe of others, ſimilarly circumſtanced, ſhould be brought forward, he would not object to it.

Mr. Clymer was in favour of the motion for ſtriking out, and greatly doubted, he ſaid, the propriety of the bill altogether.

Mr. White ſaid, he doubted generally the authority of the houſe to make proviſion for payment of demands which exiſted during the late congreſs, eſpecially as there was ſufficient time for an application to them, and an application was in fact made in the preſent caſe.

The motion for ſtriking out the clauſe was carried in the affirmative.

It was then voted that the blank be filled with "30 dollars per month."

Mr. Stone propoſed a clauſe entitling all other officers, ſimilarly circumſtanced, to the like allowance.—This was withdrawn to admit a more particular amendment, which ſhould ſecure the ſame object, propoſed by Mr. White.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid, he hoped the committee would not ſpend time in debating the amendment, but riſe for the purpoſe of rejecting the bill in the houſe, that colonel Ely may apply with his account to the proper officer, which is the auditor of the treaſury.

A conſiderable debate on this laſt propoſition took place.

Mr. Matthews ſaid, no man can ſuppoſe that any ſimilar caſe can be cited, where 280 officers, who were priſoners, were without a ſurgeon—where a great proportion of them were ſick, and had no humanity ſhewn them by thoſe who held them priſoners.

Mr. Heeſter ſaid, if there are not any caſes of a ſimilar nature exiſting, the clauſe can do no harm—if there is, the door is opened to their obtaining like juſtice.

This amendment was rejected. The committee then roſe, and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to by the houſe.

The queſtion on the bill's paſſing to be engroſſed was negatived, 24 to 22, and ſo the bill was loſt.

A bill for granting relief to certain officers of the late army, therein deſcribed, was read.

A meſſage from the ſenate was received, informing the houſe, that they recede from their amendment to the bill for promoting the progreſs of uſeful arts, which had been diſagreed to by the houſe.

A meſſage from the preſident of the United States, with exemplifications of three acts paſſed by the ſtate of New-York, was received, viz. An act providing for the ſafe keeping of priſoners of the United States; An act for ceding light-houſes to the United States; and, An act ratifying the amendments to the conſtitution.

The bill, ceding the light-houſe of New-York to the United States, was referred to a ſelect committee.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States.

The clauſe which provides for the diſſection of the bodies of malefactors, it was moved, ſhould be ſtruck out.

This, it was ſaid, was wounding the feelings of the living, and could do no good.

It was ſaid, in anſwer, that it was only following a mode adopted by ſome of the wiſeſt nations. It was making thoſe, who had injured ſociety, contribute to its advantage, by furniſhing ſubjects of experimental ſurgery. It was attended with ſalutary effects, as it certainly increaſed the dread of puniſhment, when it is contemplated with this attendant circumſtance.

Mr. Stone was oppoſed to the clauſe: He ſaid it was contrary, he believed, to the practice of the ſeveral ſtates; that it was making puniſhment wear the appearance of cruelty, which had a tendency to harden the public mind.

Mr. Williamſon ſtated a variety of arguments in favour of the clauſe, and ſhewed the very great and important improvements which had been made in ſurgery from experiment.

Mr. Page ſpoke againſt the clauſe, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Sedgwick in favour of it. The committee roſe without deciding, and the houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, *April* 6.

The engroſſed bill, further to ſuſpend part of the collection law, was read, the blank filled up, and the bill paſſed to be enacted.

The bill for the relief of certain officers therein deſcribed, was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe.

A memorial of Joſeph Henderſon was read, and referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

A report from the ſecretary of the treaſury, on the memorial of the baron de Steuben, was read.

In committee of the whole houſe on the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States. The motion for ſtriking out the clauſe reſpecting the bodies of murderers being delivered to ſurgeons after execution, for diſſection, was further debated; a number of gentlemen ſpoke on each ſide of the queſtion; the affirmative was ſupported by Mr. Page, Mr. Heeſter, Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Stone, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Clymer—the negative by Mr. Huntington, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Williamſon and Mr. Ames; and the motion being put was negatived, and the clauſe retained.

Several other motions for amendments were negatived; but the committee roſe without finiſhing the diſcuſſion of the bill.

Hon. Timothy Bloodworth, member from North-Carolina, appeared, produced his credentials, and took his ſeat. Adjourned.

LONDON, *January* 28.

AN extraordinary burglary was lately committed at Paris. A German gentleman, reſiding in the Rue Fromenteau, returning home at night, found at the door of the hotel, a well dreſſed little girl, about nine years of age, ſhivering with cold, and complained that her ſtep-mother had turned her out of doors for breaking a china coffee-cup. The compaſſionate German took her up to his apartments, where he ſpread a mattraſs on the floor for her accommodation, promiſing that he would the next morning accompany her to her mother's houſe, and bring about a reconciliation. The girl, however, ſaved him the trouble, for, on his riſing a little after day-break, he found that ſhe had decamped, carrying with her his breeches, in which was a purſe containing 26 Louis, and two watches, one of them a repeater.

Feb. 1. An account which has reached us from Letterkenny, in the county of Derry, depicts the very diſtreſſed ſituation of the poor all over the north of Ireland. In conſequences of the wet weather which has prevailed for ſome months, they have not been able to dry their peat, the only fuel they have, ſo they are entirely at a loſs for firing. The late unfavourable weather has alſo prevented them from labouring as uſual; and bread is extremely ſcarce and dear. In ſhort, ſuch is the miſery to which they are reduced, that many periſh through hunger and cold.

There is great reaſon to expect a revolution in France, as ſudden, and perhaps more deciſive, than that by which the ſyſtem of government has lately been ſo completely changed in that country. The friends to the royal party in France are in motion, and it is ſuſpected that the late reſolution of the national aſſembly, in regard to the ſoldiery, has entirely alienated the military from the intereſts of that body, and therefore the world will, in all probability, have freſh occaſion for looking with wonder at the concerns of our Gallic neighbours.

Feb. 8. The cuſtom of duelling, like other faſhionable vices, have become ſo prevalent of late (ſuch are the fruits or effects or example of our ſuperiors) that common mechanics have caught the infection, and figure away with all the airs of the firſt-rate gentry. The following ludicrous and whimſical farce was acted at Sunderland pier a few days ago: Two ſtone-cutters having quarrelled, a challenge was the conſequence. The gentlemen's ſeconds, wiſhing to avoid the ſpilling of human blood, loaded their piſtols with powder only; and one of the by-ſtanders was prepared with a baſon of ſheep's blood. The combatants, after going through the neceſſary etiquette, preparatory to the fatal encounter, were at laſt deſired to fire. The perſon who received the affront, requeſted his antagoniſt to fire firſt, which was immediately complied with, and the by-ſtander (an old veteran in the ſervice of his country) at the ſame inſtant threw a baſon of blood in his face, which ſo unmanned the poor maſon, that his piſtol dropped from his hand, and he cried out in a moſt lamentable manner, that he was ſhot dead; and it was with infinite difficulty that the ſeconds and ſpectators were able to convince him to the contrary.

Feb. 15. The moſt authentic accounts from Vienna ſpeak of the immenſe preparations making there for another campaign. The principal part of the emperor's forces is now moved towards the borders of Pruſſia and Poland.

Moſt of the Britiſh officers on half pay, who have been in Flanders expecting employment in the Belgic army, are about to return, without effecting the object of their ſolicitations.

Extract of a letter from Paris, February 10.

"An ingenious calculation has been made by an engineer and geographer to the king, on the population of the generalities and the principal towns of France at the preſent moment, compared with what it was before the revolution. According to his mode of reckoning, the preſent population of Paris amounts only to 650,000 inhabitants. The entire population of the whole kingdom he makes 25,500,000. In the calculation he reckons the number of clergy, regular and ſecular, at 80,000; the number of nobleſſe 110,000; the Jews 30,000; the Proteſtants three millions."

NEW-YORK, *April* 13.

Extract from the log-book of the ſloop Mary, captain Urian, from Norfolk in Virginia, to St. John's, New-Brunſwick:—Left the Capes of Virginia on the 29th of January, ſeen in with Nantucket; February 9th and 10th, the wind, N. N. W. a heavy gale, in which Thomas Edwards a ſeaman, was loſt overboard; the decks loaded with ice; jib and mainſail froze ſo as was impoſſible to get them clear; 10th, concluded to run for ſome of the Weſt-India Iſlands.—From this time to the 10th of March, the moſt tempeſtuous weather imaginable, our ſails and rigging almoſt ſhattered to pieces, and nearly periſhing with cold; the 10th, in lat. 30, ſpoke a brig from South-Carolina, bound to the Iſle of Wight, John Pattulow, maſter, who ſupplying us with bread, water, and ſalt; the 12th of March, in lat. 34, 54, hove out a quantity of corn; 14th, hove overboard more of the cargo; 16th, in lat. 32, 50, wind N. W.—26th, lat. 37, 52, at 1 P. M. a high croſs ſea, carried away two of the ſtarboard ſhrowds, immediately wore in order to ſave the maſt, but before we could do any thing to ſecure it, the maſt was carried away in the partners;—immediately ſet about ſecuring what rigging we could and throwing overboard the remainder of the cargo in order to ſave our lives.—At five A. M. a light breeze, ſet the bonnet of the jib, on an oar and handſpikes, ſhipped in the windlaſs. From this time, to the 29th, in lat. 38, 30, long. 71, drawing a wreck on the ocean, when at one P. M. ſaw a ſail on the N. E. ſtanding to the ſouthward, and bore away to ſpeak her. At 3 P. M. got a head of the ſail. The ſhip hoiſted out her yawl, and took the owner and maſter on board; ſhe proved to be the Indian Chief, from London, bound to Philadelphia, took the ſloop in tow, and took off all the people. The ſame evening parted the hawſer in a freſh gale, from the N. E. April 2d, arrived here, after beating the ocean, and ſuffering every thing but death, for the ſpace of ſixty days, and in which we muſt have periſhed, had it not been for this providential deliverance.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 20.

Extract of a letter from Savanna, March 17.

"M'Gillivray, there is reaſon to fear, is ſtill meditating miſchief of ſome ſort or another. Want of ability to give us trouble does not conſtitute any part of this man's character. He is not only well informed, but is bold and daring, deliberate in laying plans and determined in the execution of them. This wild man (the Orſon of Georgia) has been educated in Europe, and is acquainted with the eaſe and elegancies of life, but ſeems to prefer living in the Indian manner. With theſe ſavages he will get drunk, and dance with them every night ſometimes for a week together. By the lateſt accounts of him, he is not in want of any ſupplies from the ſea coaſt. St. Auguſtine has the name of being the medium through which he obtains guns, powder, ſhot, blankets, &c. but it is thought another capital, farther north, may come in for good ſhare of the trade. I ſhould have mentioned to you, that this ſuppoſed Indian (M'Gillivray) is the offspring of a Scotch father and Indian mother."

The uſeful arts are conſtantly increaſing amongſt us. A ſingle manufacturer in the Northern Liberties makes annually 400 dozen pair of worſted, cotton and thread ſtockings; the laſt ſuperior in appearance and goodneſs to thoſe that are imported from England at a much higher price—From the labaratory of Meſſrs. Marſhall, we are informed, this ſummer 6000 lb. of crude ſal ammoniack will be exported to England and Holland, the very countries from which we have hitherto imported this article. Glauber ſalt, of an excellent quality is made cheaper than it can be imported.

April 22. On Saturday night laſt departed this life, in the 85th year of his age, Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of this city. His remains were interred yeſterday afternoon, at four o'clock, in Chriſt-Church burial ground.

We are favoured with the following ſhort account of Dr. FRANKLIN'S *laſt illneſs, by his attending phyſician.*

"THE ſtone, with which he had been afflicted for ſeveral years, had for the laſt twelve months confined him chiefly to his bed; and during the extreme painful paroxyſms, he was obliged to take large doſes of laudanum to mitigate his tortures—ſtill, in the intervals of pain, he not only amuſed himſelf with reading and converſing cheerfully with his family and a few friends, who viſited him, but was often employed in doing buſineſs of a public as well as private nature, with various perſons, who waited on him for that purpoſe; and in every inſtance diſplayed, not only that readineſs and diſpoſition of doing good, which was the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of his life, but the fulleſt and cleareſt poſſeſſion of his uncommon mental abilities; and not unfrequently indulged himſelf in thoſe *Jeux D'eſprit* and entertaining anecdotes, which were the delight of all who heard him.

About ſixteen days before his death, he was ſeized with a feveriſh indiſpoſition, without any particular ſymptoms attending it till the third or fourth day, when he complained of a pain in his left breaſt, which increaſe, till it became extremely acute, attended with a cough and laborious breathing. During this ſtate, when the ſeverity of his pains ſometimes drew forth a groan of complaint, he would obſerve—that he was afraid he did not bear them as he ought—acknowledged his grateful ſenſe of the many bleſſings he had received from that Supreme Being, who had raiſed him, from ſmall and low beginnings, to ſuch high rank and conſideration among men—and made no doubt his preſent afflictions were kindly intended to wean him from a world, in which he was no longer fit to act the part aſſigned him. In this frame of body and mind he continued till five days before his death, when his pain and difficulty of breathing entirely left him, and his family were flattering themſelves with the hopes of his recovery, when an impoſthumation, which had formed itſelf in his lungs, ſuddenly burſt, and diſcharged a great quantity of matter, which he continued to throw up while he had ſufficient ſtrength to do it, but, as that failed, the organs of reſpiration became gradually oppreſſed—a calm lethargic ſtate ſucceeded—and on the 17th inſtant, about eleven o'clock at night, he quietly expired, cloſing a long and uſeful life of eighty-four years and three months.

It may not be amiſs to add to the above account, that Dr. Franklin, in the year 1735, had a ſevere pleuriſy, which terminated in an abſceſs of the left lobe of his lungs, and he was then almoſt ſuffocated with the quantity and ſuddenneſs of the diſcharge. A ſecond attack of a ſimilar nature happened ſome years after this, from which he ſoon recovered, and did not appear to ſuffer any inconvenience in his reſpiration from theſe diſeaſes.

ANNAPOLIS, April 29.

Congreſs of the United States.

At the ſecond ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT, further to ſuſpend part of an act, entitled, "An act, to regulate the collection of duties, impoſed by law on the tunnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandiſes, imported into the United States," and to amend the ſaid act.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That ſo much of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law, on the tunnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandiſes, imported into the United States," as obliges ſhips or veſſels, bound up the river Patowmack, to come to, and depoſite manifeſts of their cargo, with the officers at St. Mary's and Yeocomico, before they proceed to their port of delivery, ſhall be, and is hereby further ſuſpended from the firſt day of May next, to the firſt of May in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That the landing places in Windſor, and Eaſt-Windſor, in the ſtate of Connecticut, ſhall be ports of delivery, and be included in the diſtrict of New-London.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved April the 15th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

Prince-George's county, April 23, 1790.

Agreeable to the directions of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Eſq; agent to the ſtate of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the late dwelling houſe of Benjamin Brooke, deceaſed, near Upper Marborough, on Monday the 24th day of May next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, the following tracts or parcels of land, viz.

BEALL's CHANCE, FOWLER's DELIGHT, part of GREEN SPRING, part of CHARLES's HILLS, and KERNS's ADDITION, containing in the whole five hundred acres; alſo ſixteen valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls; alſo ſundry horſes, ſheep, cattle and hogs, and a large quantity of houſehold furniture, conſiſting of beds with furniture, mahogany chairs, tables, &c. &c. late the property of the above named Benjamin Brooke, taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* iſſued out of the general court, at the ſuit of the State of Maryland, and directed to me. The terms of ſale are, three fifths of the purchaſe money to be paid in ſpecie, and the remaining two fifths in certificates iſſued by this ſtate, to be paid at the time of ſale. The ſale will begin preciſely at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A PERSON who is qualified and willing to undertake the tuition and education of two or three youths, in a private family; ſuch a one, who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber, as above. Should there be no application before the firſt of May, it will be unneceſſary afterwards.

MICHAEL TANEY,

Calvert county, March 31, 1790.

PITT

WILL ſtand this ſeaſon at Mr. Bullen's ſtable in the city of Annapolis, and on the north ſide of Severn river, and will cover at the moderate price of twenty-five ſhillings, or one and an half barrels of corn, to be paid before the mare goes to the horſe, or paſs their note of hand for three barrels of corn, payable on or before the firſt day of December next; the horſe will be every Friday and Saturday on the north ſide of Severn. PITT was got by Cleveham, his dam, three-quarters blooded, by Figure; eight years old, jet black, in high order, fifteen hands high, handſome, ſtrong and active.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Annapolis, April 27, 1790.

The Subscriber hath received, out of the last IMPORTATIONS *from* LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH he will sell at the most reduced prices, for CASH or good BILLS on LONDON.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

N. B. He is again reduced to the necessity of calling on all those who have been long indebted to him, by bond, note or open account, to make immediate payment, or he shall be under the disagreeable necessity of bringing suit to the next term. J. M.

Donaldson and Gordon,

Coach and Harness-Makers, from Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the line of their profession, on the southest side of Gay-street, six doors below Market-street, where they now carry on the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS in its various branches. Any gentleman who may honour them with their custom shall be supplied on the shortest notice, and every exertion will be uniformly made to give satisfaction to their customers.

Baltimore, April 20, 1790.

Annapolis, January 1, 1790.

The PRESS, *and now* PUBLISHING *by* SUBSCRIPTION, *by* S. CLARK,

The Christian's New and Complete

FAMILY BIBLE:

OR,

UNIVERSAL LIBRARY

OF

DIVINE KNOWLEDGE:

containing a clear, full, and comprehensive Exposition and Commentary on the

HOLY SCRIPTURES;

Containing the Sacred Texts of the

OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS,

With the Apocrypha at large:

Illustrated with Annotations and Commentaries—wherein obscure Passages are made clear and familiar—seeming Contradictions reconciled—mistranslations rectified—important truths confirmed—and deism and infidelity fully confuted.

Together with practical reflections on each chapter, and notes, historical, chronological, biographical, moral and divine, by those eminent writers Henry, Doddridge, Gill, Brown, Stackhouse, Burkitt, Oswald, &c. &c. The whole forming a complete

Body of Christian Divinity,

Calculated to enlighten the understanding, purify the heart, promote the cause of holiness, and make men wise unto salvation.

CONDITIONS.

THE work will be handsomely printed in Folio, with a beautiful large new type, on fine demy paper.

The whole will be comprised in eighty numbers, at one eighth of a dollar each. If it unavoidably should exceed that number, the overplus will be delivered gratis.

A number shall be delivered every Saturday morning, stitched.

Number I. will be published on Saturday, May first, with which will be given an elegant frontispiece; and the subsequent numbers will be delivered regularly every week till the work is completed.

That every person may judge of the excellence of this inestimable work, the first number may be seen as a specimen, and if not approved, the money shall be returned.

Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have one gratis.

In the course of the work will be given a variety of elegant copperplates.

I. To the last number will be added a list of the encouragers of this inestimable work.

II. The following is the size of the type with which the work is printed, which is well calculated for the use of churches:

As 56 numbers are already printed off, subscribers may be supplied with as many numbers, weekly, as they may find convenient.——The whole will be finished in June next.

In the Beginning God created the, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Together with an Assortment of

STATIONARY WARES,

Likewise a Variety of

SPRING GOODS,

which he will sell low for Cash.

S. CLARK.

April 28, 1790.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of EZEKIEL DAVIDGE, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, and those indebted are requested to make payment, to

REBECCA WELCH, Executrix.

OROONOKO,

STANDS at Mr. NICH. CARROLL's farm called The Plains, and covers at thirty shillings the season, cash, or three barrels of good sound corn, to be delivered on or before the fifteenth day of December next, at The Plains, or in the city of Annapolis, at the option of the owner of the horse. OROONOKO is upwards of fifteen hands high, was got by Old Sweeper out of a Lath mare; a deep bay, and rising six years old; his form is beautiful, and carriage elegant; spirit, strength and activity, are so blended in him as to render him a most eligible horse for the service he is put to.

JOHN MILLER, Overseer.

April 14, 1790. 2

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Prince-George's county, on the fifth Tuesday in June next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit, BELL-AIR, WOODCOCK's RANGE, Part of LARKIN's FOREST, RIDGELY's ADDITION, and Part of ENFIELD CHASE, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

BEN. OGLE.

April 5, 1790. 4

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

ALSO,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF THE

General Assembly. //

The beautiful HORSE

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's stock is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790. 5

The high bred Horse

HYDER ALLY,

IS in great perfection, and stands this season at Mount-Arrarat (the seat of Doctor Thomas Marshal) six miles below Piscataway, and will cover mares at three pounds the season, and five shillings to the groom, but the money must be punctually paid by the first of September. HYDER ALLY is a fine gray, beautifully dappled, eight years old this spring, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably handsome, boney and active: his strong resemblance to his sire, who stood in such high estimation in the states of Virginia and Maryland, and whose colts have been capital performers on the turf, will be a considerable inducement to those who wish to breed fine horses, and the following pedigree, well authenticated, will prove him equal in blood to any horse in America:—He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by Othello, his granddam (an imported mare from the duke of Hamilton's Stud) by Spot, his great-grand-dam by Cartouch, his great-great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare. Good pasturage is provided for mares gratis, and every possible care taken of them, but escapes and other accidents must be at the risque of the owner.

PETER CORNELL, Groom.

3

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JOHN ADDISON, Annapolis; Benjamin Allen, Pig-point.

John Bullen, Annapolis; Joseph Byus (2), Lower-Marlborough; George Briscoe, John Baden, son of Thomas, Nottingham; Alexander Brome, Calvert county.

John Callahan, John Craggs, Annapolis; Rachel Chester, Anne-Arundel county; David Carcaud (2), Patuxent; Thomas Carroll, care of capt. Grennal, Leonard-town.

Dawson and Co. John Dalziell (2), Patrick D'Arey, care of William Whetcroft, Annapolis; Frederick Dorsey, Anne-Arundel county.

Jane Fleming, Annapolis; John Forbes (2), Benedict.

John Gwinn (2), Allen Guinn, Arch. Goolder, Annapolis; Henry Griffith, Anne-Arundel county; Redmond Grace, Patuxent.

Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson, Samuel Harvey Howard (3), Joseph Hancock, col. Hindman, John Howard, Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, Herring-bay; Bennit Hutchins, St. Mary's county.

Thomas Johnson, Thomas Johnson, jun. Anthony Jones, Annapolis.

Robert Key, Annapolis; Edmund Key, St. Mary's county.

Samuel Lane, Pig-point; George C. Learey, Prince-George; rev. Mr. Lewis, care of A. and W. Tusno, Charles county; Richard Ledger, Maryland.

John May, Annapolis; Dr. James Macgill, Anne-Arundel county; Andrew M'Whirter, Patuxent; Cornelius M'Clees, care of Jonathan Cotril, Rocktown; rev. Joseph Messenger, Prince-George's county; Samuel Mead (2), Calvert county.

Alexander Ogg, Patuxent.

Raphael Peale, Thomas Price, Josias Penington, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely (7), John Randall (2), Philemon D. Ridgely, Edward Roper, Thomas Rutland, John Ray, care of Henry Ridgely, Annapolis; John Ratliff, Sinepuxent.

William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Stephen Sneden, Annapolis; Thomas Snowden, Patuxent Iron-works; William Sinclair, Lower-Marlborough; Catharine Scott, Charles county.

William Tilghman, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard, Pig-point; Robert Teare, Nansimond county, Virginia; Peter and Gilbert Totten, Annapolis, Nova-Scotia.

Nancy Urquhart, Anne-Arundel county.

William Wallace (2,) Annapolis; John Wayman, sen. Anne-Arundel county; captain Malcolm Wilkie, of the snow Maria, Patowmack.

Robert Young (3,) Nottingham. 2

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

N. B. All persons sending to the post-office for letters are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

Samuel Hutton,

COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, and a generous public in general, that he has furnished himself with a parcel of excellent well seasoned timber, and that he still carries on the above business in all its various branches, and most approved fashions, on the shortest notice, and lowest terms. He will take in payment any kind of country produce, for any kind of carriages, or repairs, at the market price. He has several new and second hand carriages and sulkeys on hand, which he will sell low on the above terms. Orders from the country will be duly attended to.

P. S. I want to hire a BLACKSMITH acquainted with COACH WORK.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, March 25, 1790. 3 eop 8w

Royal Gift,

and the

Knight of Malta,

WILL cover MARES and JENNETS at Mount-Vernon, the ensuing season—thereafter one of them will be removed from thence. The price for mares will be ten dollars, half a dollar per week for pasturage, and two and six pence to the groom; and for jennets three guineas, and two and six-pence. No charge will be made for pasturage of the latter, provided they are taken away by the first of August; but if longer continued the above price will be demanded thenceforward per week. The pasture and fences are good, but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents.

The qualities and sizes of these two animals have been often described, it is only necessary, therefore, to add, that they have increased in size since last year.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

March 1, 1790. 3

April 20, 1790.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond given by me to Mr. H. Sibell for the sum of £.48 4 2, and assigned by him to Mr. James Williams, as I am determined to pay the balance due thereon to no person but Mr. Williams.

w3 2 ZACHARIAH MANN.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday, the third day of May next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, known by the name of MILLER's HILLY MEADOWS, late the property of SAMUEL GODMAN, seized and taken at the suit of Thomas, Benjamin, and Alexander Contee, and to be sold by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, for cash only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

3X

On Wednesday, May the 5th, 1790, if fair, if not the next fair day, near Patuxent River, about two miles from the Queen-Tree, at the dwelling plantation of Doctor Gustavus Brown, *will be* EXPOSED *to* PUBLIC SALE, *by the subscriber,*

BETWEEN 15 and 20 likely healthy young country-born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children. A twelve months credit will be allowed to purchasers upon giving bond with good security, or a generous discount for ready cash.

GUST. BROWN.

Saint-Mary's county, April 6, 1790. 3X

Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

AS the subscriber is about to move from this city, and anxious to settle with all those to whom he is in anywise indebted, once more earnestly calls upon all those indebted to him, either by bond, note or open account, to call and discharge their respective balances immediately, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect of persons.

DAVID GEDDES.

To be RENTED,

And Possession given on the first Day of June next,

The HOUSE

Now occupied by Mr. DAVID GEDDES, in this City.

3 *Inquire as Above.*

To be Sold,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon Mr. ATHANASIUS FORD formerly lived, in St. Mary's county, about two miles from Leonard-town, containing upwards of 1300 acres, with a very large convenient brick dwelling house, kitchen, and other convenient buildings, a good apple orchard, and meadow now in timothy grass, and abundance more may be made with very small expence. Also, part of a TRACT of LAND lying in Calvert county, upon Patuxent river, about three miles above Lower-Marlborough, containing about 430 acres, and known by the name of BACHELOR's QUARTER, and subject to a widow's dower: This land is of excellent quality, and well improved. Considerable credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. OSBORN SPRIGG, of Prince-George's county, who has full power to treat with any person who may want to purchase.

4X JOS. SPRIGG.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the house of GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased. Possession will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, B. WHETCROFT, } Trustees.

8

April 20, 1790.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on the eighth day of this present instant, a negro man named NED, and says he belongs to Richard Contee, of Prince-George's county. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

2

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of this state to pass an act to empower me to sell one hundred acres of land, part of a tract called TAYLOR's PARK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, formerly the property of ELY ELDER, deceased, for the payment of said Ely Elder's just debts.

ELIZABETH ELDER, Administratrix of ELY ELDER.

March 5, 1790. 7

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF *10*

DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

J. R.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. tf

To be Sold on a liberal Credit, or exchanged for a good Vessel,

THAT large valuable LOT of GROUND, No. 720, lying on Howard's Late Addition to Baltimore—Upon this square of ground are six good dwelling houses; one of the houses is large, two story high, well finished, with a cellar under the whole house, and a draw-well at the door; the remainder of the houses are strong good comfortable dwelling houses. Each tenement is subject to one pound twelve shillings per annum. For terms, apply to the subscriber living at the Town-Gate, in Annapolis.

PATRICK M'MAHAN.

N. B. An indisputable lease will be given to the purchaser for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever.—As the annuity is coming to the honourable John Eagar Howard, Esquire, he reduces the assessment out of the ground rent, 7

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

if 45 *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to *45* *J. W.*

PARTNER

STANDS this season at Primrose-Hill, near Annapolis, and will cover mares at thirty shillings, or two barrels of corn. PARTNER was got by Mr. Hall's Union, his dam by Careless, his grand-dam by Selim; her dam an imported mare, got by Spot, her grand-dam by Cartouch, her great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, her great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare.

3X HOWARD DUVALL, jun.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

TO RAISE THE SUM OF

SIX HUNDRED POUNDS

TOWARDS FINISHING THE

NEW CHURCH

IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Sixteen Hundred Tickets, at Four Dollars each, are 6400 Dollars.

1	Prize of	400	Dollars, is	400	
1	ditto,	200		200	
1	ditto,	100		100	
2	ditto,	50		100	
4	ditto,	25		100	
10	ditto,	20		200	
50	ditto,	10		500	
533	ditto,	6		3198	
[illegible]	Prizes.			4798	
[illegible]	Blanks.			1602	Sweet
1600				6400	

The gentlemen who have consented to act as managers of the above-mentioned lottery, are—Charles Wallace, John Muir, Thomas Harwood, Benjamin Harwood, John Callahan, Nicholas Harwood, John Davidson, Major John Davidson, James Brice, Nicholas Carroll, Frederick Green, William Campbell, James Mackubin, John Randall, George Mann, Frederick Grammar, James Williams, Gabriel Duvall, William Cooke and Joseph Clark.

All prizes not demanded in six months after the drawing, will be deemed generously given to the above purpose.

The following resolves were entered into by the managers of the lottery on the 10th of April, 1790, viz.

RESOLVED, That the drawing of the Annapolis Church Lottery commence on the seventeenth day of May next, and that it continue from day to day till said drawing be completed.

RESOLVED, That the money arising from the lottery be expended in the finishing of the building, so as to render it useful to the citizens as speedily as possible, and that no part of it be applied to the payment of arrearages heretofore incurred by the trustees appointed to build and complete said church.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS the above SCHEME is *peculiarly* addressed.

THEY have for a considerable period experienced, and frequently lamented, the want of a suitable place for the celebration of divine service. It is true, that the condition of the times, for some years past, has been the cause of their remaining so long in this situation. But it is hoped, (and surely it cannot be an idle hope!) that the citizens of Annapolis will now, when it is in their power, exert themselves to forward the scheme proposed, and give such assistance to the managers, as will enable them to effect an undertaking of the highest and most interesting nature. The humiliating idea of depending *always* upon favour, and often upon accident, for a place and opportunity to return public thanks to the Great Author of our being, must affect a mind of the least sensibility.

If it be possible to disregard our own happiness, still the rising generation call loudly upon us to exert our utmost endeavours on this occasion. Their young minds ought, at an early period, to be impressed with a knowledge of, and a sense of gratitude to, their Maker, and the solemnity of the place ever greatly contributes to fix and strengthen the impression. The influence of this impression extends not only to the more important concern of futurity, but exerts itself in the welfare and peace of society, and the happiness of private life, so that, if we wish to make them useful abroad, and happy at home, this must be the foundation. Every other is sandy, and temporary.

Merely to rescue so noble an edifice from tumbling into ruin, would excite the charity of a liberal mind. But when it is considered that this edifice is intended for the first of all purposes, the worship of HIM who made, preserves, and gives us all, gratitude puts in her claim, and makes that a religious obligation, which in the first case, would only be an act of common generosity.

Upon a view of the scheme, those who adventure must observe, that they not only contribute to accomplish the great purpose for which it is offered to the public, but that the chances are so calculated, as to give room for a probable hope (as far as matters of this kind will warrant it) of promoting their private interest. This is not mentioned as an inducement to the citizens to become adventurers, for views of another nature will assuredly influence them, to use every possible exertion to carry into effect a design, so interesting to themselves and their posterity. 2

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.